

NO AMERICAN GUARANTEE

Offered to Belgium, Say the
American Peace
Delegates

DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE OF ANY AGREEMENT

Whereby the United States
Joins with Great Brit-
ain in Guarantee

Paris, Sept. 8.—Members of the American delegation at the peace conference deny all knowledge of an agreement, reported in the British press, by which the United States and England guarantee Belgium against German aggression.

ANTI-ITALIAN FEELING.

Is Spreading Among Albanians—Slaughter of Italians Alleged.

Paris, Sept. 8. (Havas).—Anti-Italian disturbances continue to spread in Albania, according to dispatches to newspapers here, it being reported that a detachment of 300 Italians was annihilated at Kastrali recently. Advice says that the Albanians intend to send delegates to the peace conference to demand that their country be granted autonomy.

JAPANESE NOT WITHDRAWING.

Will Keep Troops in Siberia, Says Japanese War Office.

Tokio, Friday, Sept. 5 (by the Associated Press).—Japan is not planning to withdraw troops from Siberia, according to an official statement issued at the war office.

"Far from considering the withdrawal of the troops from Siberia," the statement says, "conditions there may necessitate the sending of reinforcements to that country."

Add Vocational Lyrics.

For the telephone girl—"I Hear You Calling Me."—Boston Transcript.

Doesn't Pay.

Hobbs—Your debts don't seem to worry you.

Dobbs—No; if I look worried it worries my creditors, and then they worry me into worrying a lot more.—Boston Transcript.

SICK KIDNEYS MAKE LAME BACKS

cause broken, unrefreshing sleep, and in many cases that tired feeling that makes it so hard to get up in the morning. They also cause loss of appetite, lack of ambition, and other troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla contains the medicinal herbs, barks, roots, etc., that strengthen and tone these organs, and relieve their ordinary ailments. Take it.

And if you need a laxative, take Hood's Pills—they work right.—Adv.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Sunday's Games.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 5.
New York 3, Washington 2.

Saturday's Games.
Washington 4, New York 1.
Cleveland 11, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 12, Detroit 10.
Boston 11, Philadelphia 3 (first game); Boston 5, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings; second game).

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	79	44	.642
Cleveland	71	51	.582
Detroit	71	52	.577
New York	66	52	.560
St. Louis	64	60	.516
Boston	58	62	.483
Washington	47	77	.379
Philadelphia	32	90	.262

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Sunday's Games.
Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0 (first game); St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 2 (second game).
New York 2, Boston 1 (first game); Boston 4, New York 2 (second game).
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings; first game); Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1 (second game).
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.

Saturday's Games.
Brooklyn 6, New York 5.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	86	39	.688
New York	75	45	.625
Chicago	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	60	60	.500
Brooklyn	60	62	.492
Boston	49	68	.419
St. Louis	44	73	.370
Philadelphia	43	76	.362

Rather Trying.

"I suppose your wife is enjoying her summer cottage?"
"Not so very much. She has three women visiting her, each on a different kind of diet."—Boston Transcript.

JOHNSTON LOCAL "CHAMP"

He Defeated Walsh in Sharp
Competition at the Barre
Golf Club Links

MATCH WAS ENDED ON THE LAST HOLE

Large Crowd of People Followed the Match With
Great Interest

The annual championship of the Barre Golf club was brought to a finish on Saturday afternoon when William Johnston, ex-state champion, defeated Ed. Walsh, present holder of the Barre championship, by one up in the 36-hole final. In spite of the rain that fell on Saturday, there was a large crowd of people, which goes to show the hold the game of golf is taking in Barre.

At the end of the first round, Walsh was two up on Johnston, but early in the second round the match was all even, and it kept that way for quite a few holes; then one would take the lead and then the other. Both players were off on their driving a little, Johnston, if anything, taking a little lead on the drives.

At the end of the third round, Johnston was one up on Walsh; then he took the first and second hole on the last round, leaving him three up and seven to go. However, Walsh was not done yet and came back to the third hole and sunk a 15-foot putt for the hole. Johnston won the next hole and looked as if he was to win the fifth, also, but on this green again Walsh sank a long putt for a two, which won the hole. That left the match, Johnston two up and four to go.

They halved the next and then also the seventh. Then Walsh won the eighth, Johnston having missed a short putt for the half, which would have finished the match.

There was some excitement on the last hole, as both failed to reach the green on their drive. Walsh's ball lay on a flat piece of rock and his second shot just got inside the green. Johnston pitched his second short. Walsh had only the one chance left, as he had to sink about a 25-foot putt. Some deep breaths were drawn by those around the green as his putt rolled towards the hole and it looked as if he had done the needful, but his ball stopped short on the lip

of the hole. Johnston had two strokes left for a half, which meant the match, but his run-up putt landed his ball directly behind Walsh's, a dead stymie, but when measured, it was found that the two balls were within six inches and therefore Walsh had to play out, which he did, and the match ended Johnston one up.

This was a very close finish indeed for a 36-hole match. Great credit is due Walsh, as he has had hard matches all through this tournament, having to go 20 holes in order to beat his man on the second round, and also had to go 19 holes to beat his man in the semi-final and then carried his man to the last hole in the 36-hole final. Great credit is also due the champion, for it is not very long since Johnston returned from France, and of course has not had the practice the rest of his clubmates have had.

The final of the second eight ended Saturday also, L. R. Hutchinson being the winner, having defeated R. Wright three up and two to play. Wright put up a great showing in this second eight, as he beat out some players who have been at the game much longer than he has, and the scores he made were the best he has ever done.

The scores which were made in the final for championship were as follows: Johnston 40, 37, 37, 37; Walsh, 37, 37, 38, 37. It may be mentioned that 37 is bogey for the Barre course.

"PREHISTORIC GIANT" A FAKE.

Figure of a Man Was Made by Prison Inmate in Spare Time.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 8.—Twenty or 25 years ago, when Jackson prison's industries were not so numerous, Jimmie Leathers spent a few years within its walls and finding time hanging heavily on his hands, modeled human images for pastime. At the end of his sentence he had quite a collection of "dummies," and these disappeared with him. One of them, Jimmie's "prehistoric man," was unearthed Friday in Patrolman Oscar Niemman's backyard.

This was the explanation put forward Saturday as to the origin of Niemman's find which several persons, after a hasty examination, declared was the petrified body of a man, 12 feet and seven inches in height.

News of the find brought many scientists to Jackson Saturday, a dozen of them from the University of Michigan, and one look at the "giant" constituted their investigation. They sought not to learn more of the ancient race it represented, but how it came to be planted in Niemman's yard.

Then some old residents remembered Leathers and his "dummies," and Prof. Campbell Benner accepted the solution of the mystery. Michigan's glacial surface composition, the scientists declared, precludes "prehistoric finds," dating back more than several hundred years.

Smarty!

"I don't see how a watch can keep perfect time."
"Why not?"
"Well, time flies, but a watch only runs."—Boston Transcript.

AMERICAN LEGION IN A BIG DRIVE

Nation-Wide Campaign Starts Sept. 15
to Secure Million Members—Vermont Is Expected to Secure 2,537.

New York, Sept. 8.—A nation-wide campaign to increase the membership of the American Legion to 1,000,000 veterans of the great war will be started by all state branches and local posts throughout the country on Monday, Sept. 15. The drive will last six days, closing on Saturday, Sept. 20. In that time each state will be expected to fill a membership quota necessary to make the strength of the legion nationally 1,000,000 members.

More than one-third of the million—400,000 soldiers, sailors and marines of the recent war organized in upward of 3,500 posts from coast to coast—has already been obtained. Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the national executive committee, has appointed these 400,000 the general quota of the drive, and each one with a quota of three of his "buddies" to enroll in his local post in the week of the campaign. The slogan of the drive will be "Let's stick together." It will be posted in large and small communities throughout the country.

The membership quota for each state has been worked out on the basis of the number of men who served in the army, navy or marine corps during the war from that state. Many states have already reached their assigned quotas already and the drive in those states will be to double their present enrollment. One of the chief incentives of the campaign will be the fact that each state's voting strength at the national convention in Minneapolis on Nov. 10, 11 and 12 will be based on its membership prior to Oct. 10, 30 days before the convention assembles.

The campaign for 1,000,000 members will be conducted on intensive lines. Counties and posts will be assigned their individual quotas. Teams will be formed in each post and cities, towns and country districts divided into workable subdivisions so that an opportunity will be available for a personal appeal to every ex-service man. Noonday and evening meetings will be held and speakers sent to theatres, motion picture houses, agricultural fairs and industrial districts to present the legion to the veterans.

In a statement sent today to the members of the legion on the membership drive, Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the national executive committee, says:

"Veterans working for the American Legion are working for America, which needs the help of all her sons to conserve the principles for which the United States fought against Germany. Editors, merchants, employers and all good Americans extended their co-operation in the Liberty loan drive. You members of the American Legion represent a drive started by the 4,800,000 men and women who offered their lives to safeguard the liberty which they now enjoy."

To the state which leads the country in the membership drive, the national executive committee will present a banner at the Minneapolis convention on Nov. 11, American Legion day, when Marshal Foch and other distinguished guests are expected to be present.

The membership quota assigned to Vermont for the drive week follows: Total men in service, 10,937; number to be secured, 2,537.

"RULE WITHOUT RULE"

Is Said to Have Prevailed in Italy's Industrial Regions.

Rome, Sept. 7 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Intermittent and sporadic strikes, which have produced throughout Italy conditions in some instances approximating bolshevism, in others a kind of socialism and in still others localized anarchy, have given Italian political economists and statesmen new spurs to study remedial action.

There has been "rule without rule," according to foreign observers. The government agencies long established for the administration of public affairs existed but failed to function. Municipal authorities, communal officials and representatives of the state admitted they were helpless to deal with the unusual situations which rendered inactive the prerogatives of those in power. Striking workmen forced demands upon a helpless government, which merely looked on "in obedience to the will of the disturbers."

The organizations throughout Italy that planned the newest departure in governmental and economic administration were styled Camera del Lavoro. A literal translation would define them as chambers of labor, but the functions went much beyond the province of labor, as one ordinarily conceives that province, and extended so far that prices were arbitrarily fixed and the sale of commodities ordered.

The merchant seems to have been the one who has suffered most by the "adventure." His stocks were commandeered by the Camera del Lavoro, if he did not show the disposition to sell at the prices fixed by that organization. In most cases, the arbitrary reduction of 50 per cent was exacted on all commodities regardless of the cost of the goods, the condition of the market or the rate of foreign exchange or any of the factors which determine selling prices. There were examples of forced reductions as low as 70 per cent, but these were few.

The Camera del Lavoro would set the day on which the new scale of prices would take effect. Some of the merchants refused to open their stores, but there were worse things in readiness for them. Those stores opened were crowded with people anxious to benefit by the change. There never was such business in any of the merchant establishments throughout Italy. Every storekeeper needed between 10 and 50 soldiers or policemen to keep the crowd in order. There was such a rush for bargains that, in many places, the situation quickly changed to violent disorder, in which many innocent women and children were either trampled upon or received painful handling by the mobs.

In the case of food, there was little to be done but to hand the ready customers the product for which they asked. Canned meats could be handed out without much trouble. Wine, which is no luxury in Italy, was sold at a considerable reduction, one dollar flask going in many cases for 15 cents. Wine could be easily handled and sold. So could vegetables and fruits and the usual table products.

But, when it came to the distribution of clothing and shoes, the real trouble began. While the clothing establishments did not receive as much a rush as the shoe establishments, they were crowded enough and the scramble for proper sizes and fittings was a veritable catch-as-catch-can. The attempts of the salesmen and saleswomen of the shops to secure patronage was a failure, and they contented themselves merely with receiving the small cash payments that were made by the bargain-hunters.

Begin the Season With Your New Hat

In a week or so you'll be sure to want that new hat — and want it badly.

It's a good plan to get it now; it will look good any day now when the weather gets rather cold.

The fall hats you'll find here are of the famous Stetson and Guyer makes. As to quality and style, "nuf sed".

The new shapes for fall are going to make a hit with everybody; they're refreshing.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers

122 North Main Street

Tel. 275-M

MIGHT PURCHASE PHILIPPINES.

Japan Could Thus Allow for Expansion of Her Population.

Tokio, Sept. 6 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The suggestion that Japan purchase the Philippine islands from the United States and the Dutch East Indies from Holland as a means of solving the problem of Japan's ever growing population is made by a writer in the Herald of Asia, a conservative Japanese weekly journal. The writer contends that Japan is expanding in population. Pointing out that the population has more than doubled in the last 50 years, being now over 57,000,000, he estimates that at the same rate of increase the population will in another 50 years have reached 114,000,000.

It is not too much to hope, he argues, that "some day justice and destiny will decide that all the islands on this side of the Pacific, north of the equator, will come under the jurisdiction of Japan."

He asks the question whether America intends to keep out Japanese emigrants and still hold the Philippines permanent territory. If not, why should she not some day sell them to Japan? He adds: "Having closed her own doors to the Japanese, this would be a gracious act on her part and one that would be better than the independence of these islands, which would be a country boasting of so much philanthropy and Christian altruism."

As for the Dutch East Indies, the article contends the inhabitants are more akin to the Japanese than to Holland and that Japan could administer the islands with greater benefit to the whole to the people and to herself than could Holland, which, moreover, is a small country untroubled with surplus population.

It is pointed out also that the Dutch East Indies form the southern limit of Japan's defenses and that more than once the independence of these islands has made them a menace to her safety.

After remarking that the Japanese do not like to settle in cold climates like Hokkaido or Siberia, the writer concludes: "Certainly it would be better to let Japan have them than to let them pass into other hands, a contingency that Japan could not contemplate. There was no surprise when America purchased the Danish West Indies. There should be no surprise if Japan should purchase the Dutch East Indies. Were Japan once in command of the Sunda straits she could slacken her naval program and feel at ease both as to defenses and population for all time to come."

APPOINTMENT SATISFACTORY.

H. Percival Dodge First U. S. Minister to New Kingdom.

Belgrade, Sept. 7 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Appointment of H. Percival Dodge as first minister of the United States to the kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and Slovenes, has caused general satisfaction to members of the diplomatic corps and Americans here, in view of his handling of affairs during the difficult period that followed the liberation of Serbia and the organization of the new kingdom of Jugoslavia.

Mr. Dodge, who has been here for some time as American special agent and charge d'affaires, has held posts in Africa, Asia and Latin-America, as well as in Europe. He is 49 years old, a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer as well as a diplomat. He was in Berlin several years as secretary of embassy. Subsequently he became secretary of embassy at Tokio and in 1908 was appointed en-

voy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Salvador. Later he went in the same capacity to Morocco and in 1910 became chief of the division of Latin-American affairs in the department of state. In 1911 he went to Panama as minister. In 1914 he was secretary for the United States at the A. B. C. conference.

When the war broke out Mr. Dodge went to France as a special agent of the state department to aid the American ambassador in looking after German and Austrian interests. He was a member of the Breckenridge mission organized to rescue Americans who were stranded in Europe because of the war and which spent \$1,500,000 in gold for this purpose. In July, 1917, he was sent as special agent and charge d'affaires to the island of Corfu, where the ministry of foreign affairs of Serbia had located, and remained there until the changing fortunes of Serbia made possible the return of the government to Belgrade.

Soon after Serbia's liberation, Mr. Dodge came to Belgrade, traveling by way of Ragusa and Sarajevo, and arriving in the capital on Dec. 9, 1918. Conditions here were very unsettled at that time. There was a great shortage of fuel and food and for several months the minister and his family lived amid pioneer conditions.

Just before Christmas the American Red Cross arrived from Saloniki and Mr. Dodge aided in the beginning and extension of its relief activities. In the half year that followed Mr. Dodge witnessed the birth and growth of the new kingdom of Jugoslavia. He speaks German, French and Italian fluently and diverts himself by long walks.

Mrs. Dodge, a daughter of Rear Admiral Adams, United States navy (retired), and their 12-year-old daughter, Alice, are here with him.

Check Gave Him Nightmare.

"Do you think that the things you eat influence your dreams?"
"Undoubtedly. I ate a sirloin steak the other evening and dreamed about bankruptcy all night."—Boston Transcript.

Miss Elsie Gordon Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Pimples

"Itching and eczema started on my foot due to the heat of my blood. It itched so that I could not sleep at night. The eczema started in scales on the side near the ankle, and spread to the sole, and when I scratched, my foot got sore. I had to wear white stockings and low shoes all the time, or I would not be able to work."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura and I decided to try them. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one part of a box of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Miss Elsie Gordon, 21 Waite St., Springfield, Mass., July 26, 1918.

Once clear keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes and Cuticura Talcum to perfume.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post card to: Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston. Sold everywhere. Soap 5c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 10c.

VAR-NE-SIS Conquers Rheumatism

I am positive that Var-ne-sis will do for you what it has done for others. I have seen people who supposed they were crippled for life, restored to health and vigor, and as they say, able to enjoy life once more. E. P. Buss, Mall street, Lynn, Mass., was confined to his bed for months and had to be fed by others. Var-ne-sis conquered his rheumatism. To-day he is a well man. Let me send proof of what Var-ne-sis has done. Var-ne-sis at druggist or direct; liquid or tablet, \$1.25. W. A. Varney, Lynn, Mass.

Rap! Rap! Rap!
Not knocking Taste
at all—
Of course,
we're not knocking
taste. Chesterfields
have taste, and it's
some taste, too. But
there's
more than taste
to Chesterfields

They do what every smoker
has always wished a cigarette would
do. They go straight to your "smoke-
spot." They satisfy.
And Chesterfields alone can do
this. Because the formula for the man-
ufacture of Chesterfields is a manu-
facturer's secret. Unlike a patent,
it cannot be copied or even closely
imitated. Only Chesterfields
can truly say—
They Satisfy

20
for
18 cents

Moisture-proof
package keeps them
firm and fresh, what-
ever the weather.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

Turkish and Domestic Tobaccos - Blended